conditions of minimum dead band are found: (1) The parameters of both oscillatory systems (strings, magnets, etc.) must be identical; the amplitude of oscillations in one of the oscillators can be adjusted for minimum dead band; (2) The electrical coupling can be minimized by introducing a reverse-sign coupling (a block diagram is shown); such an opposition coupling can reduce the dead band by one order of magnitude (down to 10^{-4} of the difference frequency); (3) Exciting the strings at harmonics provides another effective method for minimizing the mutual synchronization band. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 22 formulas.

SUB CODE: 17 / SUBM DATE: 08Dec64 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 003

TSODIKOV, Yu.M., inzh.

Differential wire pickup of stresses and deformations.
Priborostroenie no.11:10-12 N '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

S/103/62/023/004/008/011
D299/D301

9.2560

AUTHOR: Tsodikov, Yu.M. (Khar'kov)

TITLE: Frequency - direct-current converter

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 23, no. 4, 1962, 532 - 535

TEXT: The operating principle is set forth ,and the stability is analyzed of a semiconductor frequency - d.c. converter. The results are given of an experimental study of the converter. Such converters are used in telemetering systems, in laboratory instruments and in industrial-control apparatus. The converter incorporates a gate amplifier T_1, flip-flop T_2, T_3 and commutator triode T_4. The constant charge-voltage of the capacitor ensures a linear frequency -dependence of the load current. It is noted that the voltage at the collector of triode T_4 cannot equal the input voltage, as the stabilitron (a Zener diode) breakdown puts a limit on the voltage increase. The potential difference collector-emitter U_{c-e} of the

Card 1/3

saturated triode T_4 is expressed by

$$U_{c-e} = \varphi_T \ln \frac{S - 1}{\frac{S}{\alpha_I} - \frac{\beta_N}{\beta_I}} \qquad (4)$$

where S is the saturation coefficient, and α and β are transfer ratios; the temperature potential φ_T depends linearly on absolute temperature. Formula (4) can be used for determining that value of S, for which possible temperature- and pulse-amplitude variations do not lead to additional errors. Further, an approximate formula is derived for the time Δt of current rise in the stabilitron circuit, sufficient for flip-flop reversal. With the parameters of the investigated model, the time Δt was found to be equal to $5 \cdot 10^{-4}\tau$ (where $\tau = (R_1 + R_1)C_1$). This means that Δt is sufficiently small. The peculiar feature of the described converter is the use of a stabilitron in the dynamic regime. The breakdown time is of the order 10^{-12} sec., which makes it possible to design such converters for high frequencies. A method of temperature compensation is pro-

Frequency- direct-current converter

posed. A model converter was experimentally studied, having an input voltage of 0.1 v, maximum output current 10 ma., load resistance 1 kohm. A silicon diode was used as a voltage stabilizer. A ± 10 % change in input voltage leads to a ± 0.15 % change in output current. The converter can be used for low frequencies (from one to several tens of cycle), by appropriately selecting the capacitance of C_1. The high linearity of the converter and the possibility of obtaining large output voltages, are an indication of its usefulness as a feedback element in voltage-frequency compensation-converters. There are 3 figures and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: October 4, 1961

Card 3/3

9.6180
9.8300 (also 1067)

S/103/61/022/004/013/014
B116/B212

AUTHORS: Pivovarov, Yu. I., Tsodikov, Yu. M. (Khar'kov)

TITLE: String-type frequency transducer for telemetering

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 22, no. 4, 1961, 539-542

TEXT: The present paper deals with the operation method of a string-type frequency transducer used for industrial telemetering. This string-type transducer transforms a parameter into a frequency. The authors have made these investigations while designing a numerical telemetering system. The pickup (Fig. 1) consists of a metal string; one end of it is fixed in (2), the other end is connected with the moving component of the meter. The string is located in the transversal magnetic field of the permanent magnet (4) in order to obtain oscillations. The magnet and an electronic amplifier are connected such that the system represents a generator with a self-excited oscillation and the system operates as resonator. Assuming certain simplifications (small amplitudes of oscillation; sinusoidal oscillation and sinusoidal distribution of the induction of the magnetic field along the string) it is possible to build up an equivalent circuit diagram of the

String-type ...

oscillating string with an LC-circuit as shown in Fig. 2. (Ref. 3: Dickson A. W. and Murden W. P. Vibrating-Wire High-Q Resonator, Electronics, v. 26, no. 9, 1953). The following formulas have been employed to determine the parameters of this circuit:

$$L = B^2 l^3 / 2\pi^2 F \quad (2)$$

$$C = 2Q / B^2 l \quad (3)$$

$$R = B^2 l / 4kQ \quad (4),$$

where B denotes the maximum induction; k the air friction coefficient; l the length of the string; Q the linear density of the string; F the tension. The equivalent circuit diagram shows that due to the string resistance r a frequency-independent positive feedback is formed if the string is directly added to the feedback circuit of the amplifier. This can be eliminated if the string is connected to the bridge (Fig. 3). The Q of the free-vibrating string may be calculated from (3) and (4) and its linear dependence has been confirmed experimentally. It is recommended to use material with a maximum value F/Q for strings, a tungsten string is best. In order to obtain beats the frequency which corresponds to the zero value of the parameter has to be a maximum and it has to decrease as the parameter increases. According

String-type ...

to the primary element, the frequency may be varied over a wide range or only within a few percents. If the frequency has to be varied over a wide range, the non-linearity is eliminated by the non-linearity of the primary element or by using profilated cams. The transducer described has been tested experimentally. The temperature dependence of the frequency has been measured in the 20-85°C range and amounted to 0.09% per 10°C. The transducer will also operate in very high temperatures. According to application the transducer can be built for any frequency range down from 100 cps and up to 10 kc. The dimensions of the transducer are very small. No moving parts, simple construction and a transistorized amplifier make this transducer very a dependable instrument. There are 6 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to English-language publication reads as follows: Dickson A. W. and Murden W. P. Vibrating-Wire High-Q Resonator, Electronics, v. 26, no. 9, 1953.

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1960

X

Card 3/4

String-type ...

Figs. 1 and 2

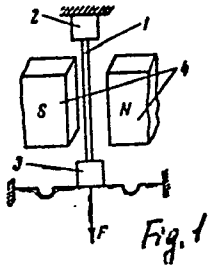


Fig. 1

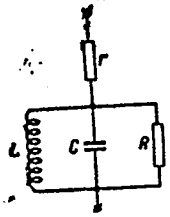


Fig. 2

Figs. 3 and 4

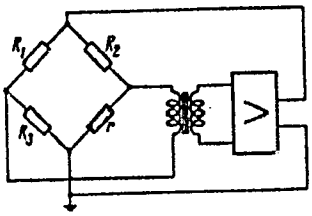


Fig. 3

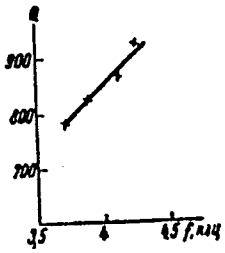


Fig. 4

Card 4/4

L 8873-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w) EM

ACC NR: AP5028029 SOURCE CODE: UR/0119/65/000/010/0010/0012

AUTHOR: Tsodikov, Yu. M. (Engineer)

ORG: Institute of Automation and Telemechanics, AN SSSR (Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki AN SSSR)

TITLE: Differential string-type force-and-strain gauge

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 11, 1965, 10-12

TOPIC TAGS: strain gauge, force gauge

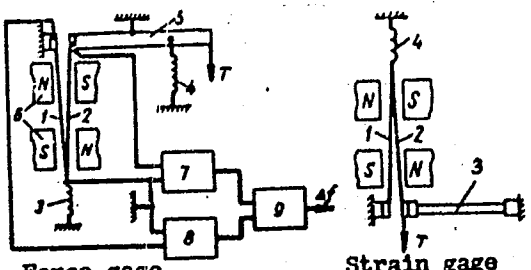
ABSTRACT: The development of a new string-type force-and-strain gauge, see fig., is reported. In the force gauge (dynamometer), two tungsten strings 1 and 2 are strained by force 2F produced by spring 3. The initial tension F in string 2 is counterbalanced by spring 4. Measurand force T applied to 5 redistributes 2F, increasing the tension in 2 and decreasing it in 1. String-determined frequencies

Card 1/2 UDC: 261.3.083.8:62-531

L 8873-66
ACC NR: AP5028029

of oscillators 7 and 8 are combined in detector 9 whose output provides the force reading. In the strain gauge, elastic member 3 being bent by the measurand again redistributes tension 2F of spring 4 between strings 1 and 2. Laboratory models exhibited these errors: the force gauge had a hysteresis of 0.08%, a nonlinearity error of ± 0.2%, a temperature error of 0.08% per 10C within 20—60C, and a characteristic instability of ± 0.05%; the strain gauge had the same nonlinearity error and a characteristic instability of ± 0.2%. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 00 / ORIG REF: 005



Card 2/2 rda

PIVOVAROV, Yu. I. (Khar'kov); TSODIKOV, Yu. M. (Khar'kov)

Wire frequency transducer for a telemetering system. Avtom.i telem. 22 no.4:539-542 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Transducers) (Telemetering)

TSODIKOV, Yu.M.

Increasing the sensitivity of a wire accelerometer. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; prib. 8 no.5:103-109 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki.

TSODOKOVA, N.S. (Moskva)

Permanent axes of revolution of a gyrostat about a fixed point. Prikl. mat. i mekh. 29 no.6:1104-1107 N-D '65.
(MIRA 19:2)

1. Submitted March 5, 1964.

BERSHTEYN, V.A., inzh.; KASHAYEV, I.N., inzh.; RYT, E.Sh., inzh.; TSODIKOVA, S.T., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: KRASIL'SHCHIKOVA, B.L., inzh.; KONONOVA, N.I., inzh.; MATVEYEV, V.M., inzh.

Results of testing synthetic antifouling paints for seagoing ships. Sudostroenie 28 no.4:41-44 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Fouling of ship bottoms) (Ships--Painting)

DANILIN, M.A.; KUSHNER, G.M.; TSODOKOVA, R.S.

Oscillometric observations on cardiac activity in anesthetized patients. Vest. khir. 89 no.10:101-105 O '62.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz Velikolukskogo mezhrayonnogo onkologicheskogo dispansera (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR S.Ya. Gen). Adres avtorov: Velikiye Luki, ulitsa Stavskogo, dom 77, Onkologicheskiy dispanser.

TSODYKS, V. M., Cand Med Sci, "Fractures of the pelvis and their treatment by the ~~use~~ administration of intrapelvic anesthesia."

Alma-Ata, 1960. (Kazakh State Med Inst). (KL, 3-61, 236).

TSODYKS, V.M.

Sets of points, where the derivative is correspondingly finite and infinite. Uch. zap. Vel. Luk. gos. ped. inst. 4 no. 1:33-51 '59. (MIRA 14:1)

(Aggregates)

TSODYKS, V.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik (Novokuznetsk, Kemerovskoy oblasti, ulitsa Kirova, dom 33, kv.40)

Classification and treatment of pelvic fractures. Ortop., travm. i protez. 25 no.3:85-86 Mr '64. (MIRA 18:3)

TSODYKS, V.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotruknik (Stalinsk, Kemerovskoy oblasti, prospekt Metallurgov, d.17, kv.123)

Treating fractures of the lumbar transverse processes; abstract. Ortop. travm.i protez. 22 no.1:83 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz kafedry travmatologii i ortopedii (zav. - prof. L.G.Shkol'nikov) Stalinskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. - dotsent G.L.Starkov).

(SPINE--FRACTURE)

TSODYKS, V.M.

Treatment of fractures of the pelvis. Vest.khir. 86 no.2:62-66 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz Kliniki travmatologii i ortopedii (zav. - prof. L.G. Shkol'nikov) Stalinskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(PELVIS--FRACTURE)

20-114-6-11/54

AUTHOR: Tsodyks, V. M.

TITLE: On Sets of Points, Where the Derivative Is Finite or Infinite Correspondingly (O mnozhestvakh tochek, gde proizvodnaya sootvetstvenno konechnaya i beskonechnaya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR,1957,Vol.114,Nr 6,pp.1174-1176(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present report shortly treats a theorem which partially answers the problem of mutual relation between a set of points with an infinite derivative and a set of points with a finite derivative. The theorem reads as follows:
It is assumed that E is a set of type $F_{\sigma\delta}$ with the measure zero and N is a quantity of type G_δ.

The sets lie on the axis OX, where[N] E is valid. Then there exists an increasing function F(x), so that in the case of $x \in E$ $F'(x) = +\infty$ and in the case of $x \in E$ $\underline{F}(x) < +\infty$ applies.

For $x \in CN$ there exists F'(x) and it is finite. Thereafter the proof of this theorem is given step by step. There are 6 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

Card 1/2

20-114-6-10/54

On Sets of Points, Where the Derivative Is Finite or Infinite Correspondingly

ASSOCIATION: State Pedagogical Institute of Velikiye Luki
(Velikolukskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut)

PRESENTED: January 15, 1957, by S. L. Sobolev, Member of the Academy

SUBMITTED: January 2, 1957

Card 2/2

TSODYKS, V.M., aspirant

Treatment of lesions of the urinary tract in fractures of the pelvic bones. Kaz. med. zhur. no.6:29-31 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra travmatologii i ortopedii (zav. - prof. L.G.Shkol'nikov) Novokuznetskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(PELVIS--FRACTURE) (URINARY ORGANS--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

SHKOL'NIKOV, L.G., prof. (Stalinsk, Kemerovskoy obl., prosp. Metallurgov, d.34, kv.27); TSODYKS, V.M., mladzhiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Fractures of the pelvis as revealed by clinical data from 1953-1960. Ortop.,travm.i protez. no.9:30-35 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz kliniki travmatologii i ortopedii (zav. - prof. L.G. Shkol'nikov) Stalinskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. - dots. G.L. Starkov).
(PELVIS--FRACTURE)

TSODYKS, V.M. (Velikiye Luki).

Point sets where the derivative correspondingly equals $+\infty$ and $-\infty$. Mat. sbor. 43 no.4:429-450 D '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Aggregates)

Tsodyks, V.M.

AUTHOR: TSODYKS, V.M. (Velikiye Luki) 39-43-4-2/4

TITLE: On the Point Sets on which the Derivative is $+\infty$ or $-\infty$ (O mnozhestvakh tochek, gde proizvodnaya ravna sootvetstvenno $+\infty$ i $-\infty$)

PERIODICAL: Matematicheskiy Sbornik, 1957, Vol. 43, Nr 4, pp 429-450 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Let $f(x)$ be a finite-valued function defined on the axis Ox. Let E^1 and E^2 be point sets on Ox.
Theorem: In order that E^1 (E^2) be identical with the set of all points in which the derivative of $f(x)$ exists and equals $+\infty$ ($-\infty$), it is necessary and sufficient that
1.) E^1 and E^2 are of measure 0 and belongs to $F_{\sigma\delta}$
2.) there are two disjoint sets H_1 and H_2 belonging to F_σ and for which it is $E^1 \subset H_1$, $E^2 \subset H_2$.

The proof is given in two paragraphs, the first of them contains a rather simple proof of the necessity, while in the second paragraph it is shown with the aid of several long lemmata that the formulated conditions are also sufficient. 6 Soviet and 2 foreign references are quoted.

SUBMITTED: 20 July 1956
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 1/1

1. Functions—Theory

TSODYKS, V.M.

On sets of points where the derivative is + ∞ or − ∞ correspondingly. Dokl. AN SSSR 113 no.1:36-38 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. V.I. Lenina. Predstavleno akademikom M.V. Keldyshem.
(Aggregates)

TSODYKS, V.M.

TSODYKS, V.N.

Sets of points where the derivative is vinite or infinite correspondingly. Dokl. AN SSSR 114 no.6:1174-1176 Je '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Velikolukskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom S.L.Sobolevym.
(Aggregates)

TSODYKS, V. M.

Tsodyks, V. M.: "On sets of points of existence of derivatives." Moscow State Pedagogical Inst imeni V. I. Lenin. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Physicomathematical Science)

So: Knizhnaya letopis' No 27, 1956. Moscow. Pages 98-109; 111

TSODYKS, V.M.

PA - 2909

AUTHOR: TSODYKS, V.M.

TITLE: On Sets of Points in which the Derivative Equals $+\infty$ or $-\infty$ (O mnozhestvakh tochek, gde proizvodnaya ravna, sootvetstvenno $+\infty$ i $-\infty$, Russian)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 115, Nr 1, pp 36 - 38 (U.S.S.R.)
Received: 5 / 1957 Reviewed: 6 / 1957

ABSTRACT: In several previous papers the descriptive and the metric nature of all sets of points, in which the derivative equals $+\infty$ or $-\infty$ is explained. The present paper shortly discusses a theorem which, in addition, solves the problem of the mutual position of these sets.

Theorem: The following conditions are necessary and sufficient in order that the sets E^1, E^2 of the points of the axis OX be sets of such points, in which the derivative of a certain function of a real variable, which is finite in every point and equals $+\infty$ or $-\infty$.

1) E^1 and E^2 must have the measure zero and must belong to the $F_{\sigma\delta}$.

2) Two non-intersecting sets H_1 and H_2 must exist which belong to the class F_σ and for which $E^1 \subset H_1$, $E^2 \subset H_2$ holds.

The proof of this theorem is carried out step by step. In order to prove sufficiency of the conditions mentioned above, supplementary

Card 1/2

PA - 2909

On Sets of Points in which the Derivative Equals $+\infty$ or $-\infty$.

functions are constructed. Finally the required function is constructed. (No illustration).

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State Pedagogical Institute V.I.LENIN
PRESENTED BY: M.V.KELDYSH, Member of the Academy
SUBMITTED: 25.9.1956
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

SOV/119-59-4-5/18

8(2)

AUTHOR: Tsofin, A. Ye., Engineer

TITLE: A Circuit for Central Sound-signal Signalization in Mass-production Technology Operating With Contact Transmitters (Skhema massovoy tekhnologicheskoy signalizatsii s tsentral'nym zvukovym signalom, rabotayushchaya ot kontaktnykh datchikov)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 4, pp 10-11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper the problem is approached of developing a circuit for multipoint signalization with a small number of relays, which can be used with different power supplies (a.c. or d.c.). Such a circuit was developed in the scientific research department of the KB (Design Office). It operates on the principle of the resistance modification of incandescent filament lamps in dependence upon their mode of connection. An oscillogram serves to illustrate the processes taking place in the lamps connected to signalization. The signalization circuit is based upon a bridge principle. It consists of a number of bridges, the number of which corresponds to the number of points to be controlled. The mode of operation of this circuit is discussed in detail. In this circuit lamps of any type can be used. In the laboratory

Card 1/2

A Circuit for Central Sound-signal Signalization in Mass-production Technology Operating With Contact Transmitters

of the NIO KB this circuit was tested with lamps of the type KM, STs, Ts, and MN. It appeared from the test results that this circuit may be recommended for large-scale application. It must, however, be calculated with a comparatively high accuracy ($\pm$ 20%). There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

8 (2)

AUTHOR: Tsofin, A. Ye., Engineer SOV/119-59-5-20/22

TITLE: A Small-dimensioned Contactless Stepping Switch (Malogabaritnyy beskontaktnyy putevoy vyklyuchatel')

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 5, p 31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The inductive limit switches of the type IKB supplied at present by the industry have large dimensions and require a high wattage. In automatizing the production processes it becomes more and more necessary to use switches with small-dimensioned primary elements (calculated for the control of electric circuits of small wattage). The Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy otdel KB (Scientific Research Department of the Design Office) developed and tested contactless stepping switches in 3 variants. The circuit diagram of these switches consists of 2 parts: an inductive primary element and a secondary signaling device which consists of a relay with the elements of the electric circuit of the measuring bridge. These 2 parts are connected by a bipolar cable. The primary element consists of an oscillation circuit which is switched to resonance if there is no magnetic shunt. The oscillation circuit is connected to one of the terminals of the bridge and the other terminals of

Card 1/2

this bridge constitute the other active resistors. The whole bridge represents an active a.c. bridge. By connecting an object made of magnetic material to the fronts of the primary element, the resistance of the primary element changes, the bridge is balanced and the measuring device responds. The accuracy of responding at a longitudinal shifting of the magnetic object is ± 1 mm. The primary element is installed in a casing of stainless steel in which the induction coil and the condensers are also installed. The most important technical operation data of the contactless stepping switches discussed here are compiled in a table. These primary elements have the following dimensions: type 1: 85·52·33 mm, type 2: 85·77·66 mm. Tests of the primary elements carried out in the laboratory delivered satisfactory results. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

TSOFIN, A.Ye.

Circuit of a mass technical signalization system having a central aural signal and operated with contact transmitters. Priborostroenie no.4:10-11 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Electronic control)

TSOFIN, A.Ye., inzhener; EPSHTEYN, A.L., inzhener.

Circuits for technical signalization for a great number of transmitted parameters. Priborostroenie no.9:22-23 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

(Electronic control)

TSOFIN, E.Ye.; RIVKIN, A.I.

Bin feeders for centerless grinding machines. Stan.i instr. 30 no.4:21-22 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Grinding machines--Attachments)

TSOFIN N. I TSOFIN, N. I. FD 175

USSR/Chemistry - Soda Production

Card 1/1

Author : Mikhaylov, F. K. Cand Tech Sci; Ginzburg, D. M. Cand Chem Sci; and N. I. Tsofin

Title : The heat conductivity of carbonate rocks and of calcium oxide in lumps

Periodical : Khim. prom. 3, 44-46 (172-174), April-May 1954.

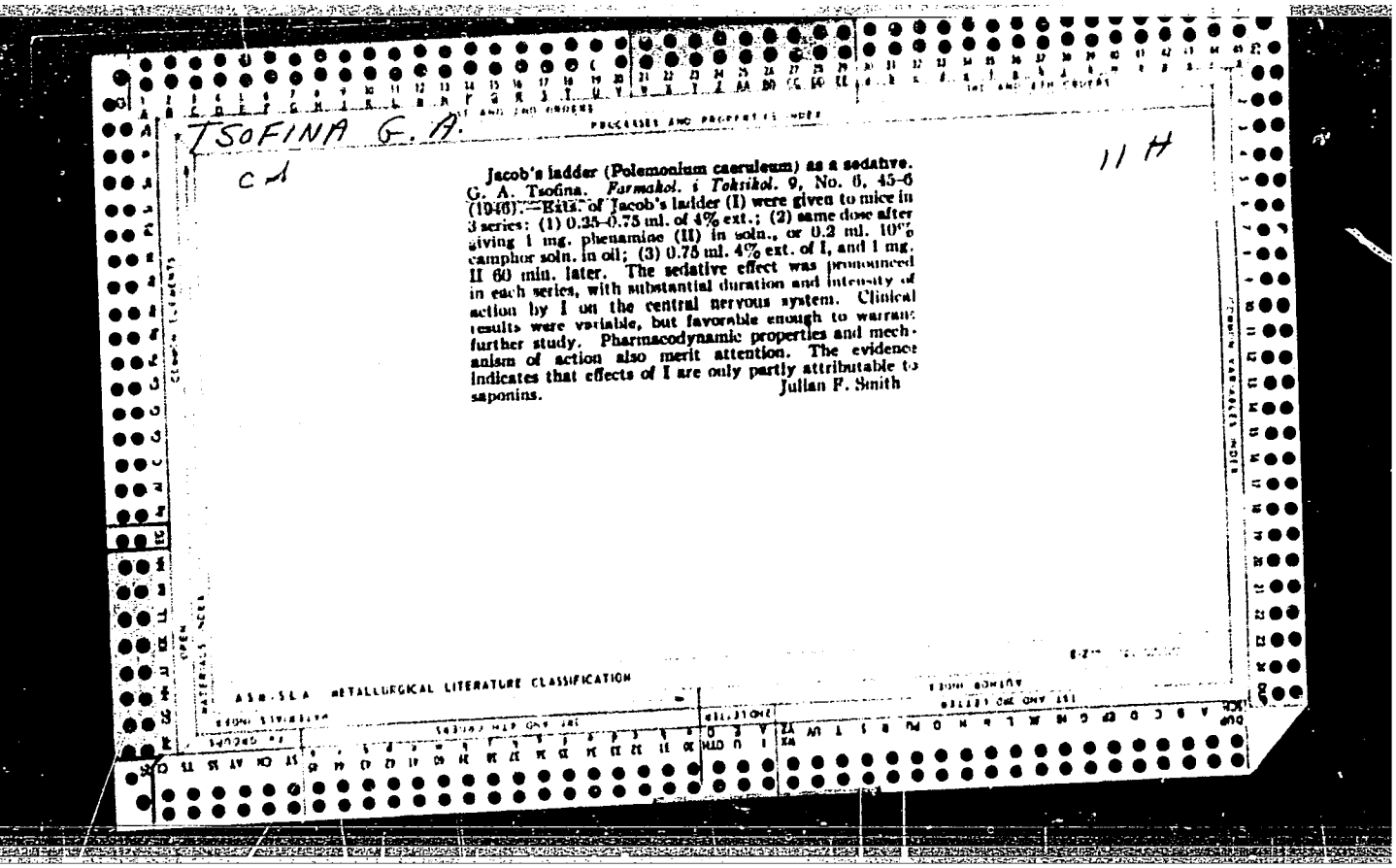
Abstract : The average heat conductivities of samples of chalk, limestone, and calcium oxide from chalk used at USSR soda plants have been determined. Formulas for the calculation of the true heat conductivities of these samples are given. These formulas can be used for samples of the materials investigated derived from other deposits, if the volumetric weights are close. The temperature conductivities of the 3 materials have been computed. Illustrated by 3 figures. Data are listed in 4 tables. 7 USSR references are appended, 2 of them to foreign books translated into Russian.

Institution : All-Union Institute of the Soda Industry

TSOFIN, S.

For a better utilization of equipment. Mest.prom.i khud.promys.2 no.5:7-8 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Nachal'nik oblastnogo upravleniya mestnoy promyshlennosti, g. Penza.
(Manufactures--Equipment and supplies)



TSOFINA G. A.

C A

11 H

Jacob's ladder (Polemonium caeruleum) as a sedative. G. A. Tsofina. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 9, No. 6, 45–6 (1946).—Extr. of Jacob's ladder (I) were given to mice in 3 series: (1) 0.25–0.75 ml. of 4% ext.; (2) same dose after giving 1 mg. phenamine (II) in soln., or 0.2 ml. 10% camphor soln. in oil; (3) 0.75 ml. 4% ext. of I, and 1 mg. II 60 min. later. The sedative effect was pronounced in each series, with substantial duration and intensity of action by I on the central nervous system. Clinical results were variable, but favorable enough to warrant further study. Pharmacodynamic properties and mechanism of action also merit attention. The evidence indicates that effects of I are only partly attributable to saponins.

Julian F. Smith

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

LIBERMAN, Ye.A.; TSOFINA, L.M.

Mechanism of membrane permeability for anions. Biofizika 10 no.4:701-703 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

LIBERMAN, Ye.A.; TSOFINA, L.M.

Study of the mechanism of the inhibition effect of bromide. Fiziol.zhur. 50 no.4:509-513 Ap '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut biofiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

LIBERMAN, Ye.A.; TSOFINA, L.M.

Role of extracellular ions in the generation of action potentials in the muscle fibers of crustaceans. Trudy MOIP. Otd. biol. 9:115-119 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Instituta biofiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

ACCESSION NR: AP4022486 S/0217/64/009/002/0242/0254

AUTHOR: Tsofina, L. M.; Liberman, Ye. A.

TITLE: Anions and the work of excitable tissues

SOURCE: Biofizika, v. 9, no. 2, 1964, 242-254

TOPIC TAGS: anion, cation, biopotential generation, excitable tissue, chlorine ion, anion distribution, membrane theory, rest potential, action potential

ABSTRACT: Formerly anions were considered to play a passive role in generating biopotentials, but more recent data indicate that chlorine ions are important anions in the work of excitable tissues. The present study represents a literature survey based on 87 sources and examines the following: anion distribution between cell and medium, membrane theory of chlorine distribution, effect of chlorine concentration change on rest potential and resistance of muscle fiber membranes, mechanism of chlorine distribution within the framework of the phase-membrane theory, role of chlorine in generating action potentials, and the effect of replacing chlorine ions in solution with

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ACCESSION NR: AP4022486

other anions on the mechanical response of skeletal muscles. Orig. art. has: 11 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Biological Physics AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27Jul62 DATE ACQ: 13Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS NR REF SOV: 018 OTHER: 069

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TSOFINA, L.M.

Effect of various anions on the tonic contraction of the rectus abdominis in the frog. Biofizika 7 no.1:51-54 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(MUSCLES) (ANIONS)

LIBERMAN, Ye.A.; VAYNTSVAYG, M.N.; TSOFINA, L.M.

Effect of a constant magnetic field on the excitation threshold of an isolated frog nerve. Biofizika 4 no. 4:505-506 '59. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(NERVES) (MAGNETIC FIELDS)

TSOFINA, L.M.; LIBERMAN, Ye.A.

Studies on the effect of substituting Cl ions in solution on the mechanical response of single muscle fibers of river crayfish. Biofizika 8 no.6:738-740 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

TSOFINA, L.M.; LIBERMAN, Ye.A.

Permeability of crab muscle fibers to Ca and Sr during excitation. Biofizika 7 no.6:744-748 '62.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

TSOFINA, L.M.; LIBERMAN, Ye.A.

Effect of a change in the concentration of cations and anions on the biopotentials of muscle fibers in crustaceans. Biofizika 7 no.3:311-317 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY) (MUSCLES) (SALTS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

TSOFINA, L.M.

Effect of bromine ions on the retinal activity of the frog eye.
Biofizika 5 no. 4:498-501 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(RETINA) (BROMINE)

TSOFINA, L.M., VERKHOVSKAYA, I.N., LIBERMAN, E.A.

"The Study of Electric Properties of Crustacea Muscle Membrane and Their Relation to Ionic Fluxes."

report presented at the Intl. Biophysics Congress, Stockholm, Sweden, 31 July - 4 August 1961.

Institute of Biophysics, USSR Academy of Science, Moscow, USSR.

LIBERMAN, Ye.A.; TSOFINA, L.M.; VAYNTSVAYG, M.N.

Role of mono- and bivalent ions in the generation of the action potential. Biofizika 6 no. 1:45-51 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(IONS) (ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

VERKHOVSKAYA, I.N.; TSOFINA, L.M.

Thyroid bromine metabolism in experimental hyperthyroidism in guinea pigs and in rats fed methylthiouracil. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 46 no.12:65-69 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz instituta biologicheskoy fiziki (Dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR G.M. Frank) AN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim.

(BROMIDES, metabolism,
thyroid gland, eff. of exper. hyperthyroidism & methylthiouracil (Rus))
(THYROID GLAND, metab.
bromides, eff. of exper. hyperthyroidism & methylthiouracil (Rus))
(THIOURACIL, rel. cpds.
methylthiouracil, eff. on thyroid bromides (Rus))

LIBERMAN, Ye.A.; TSOFINA, L.M.; GLAGOLEVA, I.M.

Abnormally large resting and action potentials of the muscle fibers of a crab in potassium-free solutions. Biofizika 6 no.3:373-374 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(MUSCLE) (ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

VERKHOVSKAYA, I.N.; TSOFINA, L.M.

Effect of the functional state of the central nervous system on bromide distribution in various organs and tissues of white rats. Biul.eksp. biol. i med. 51 no.1:50-54 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz Instituta biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR, S.Ye.Severinym.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (BROMINE METABOLISM)

LIBERMAN, Ye.A.; TSOFINA, L.M.; GLAGOLEVA, I.M.

Generation of the action potential by muscular fibers of crustaceans in solutions containing mixtures of $BaCl_2$ and $SrCl_2$. Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.4:945-948 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Yu.A.Orlovym.
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY) (BARIUM CHLORIDE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(STRONTIUM CHLORIDE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

LIBERMAN, Ye.A., TSOFINA, L.M.

Measurement of the flow of Na^+ and Ca^{++} passing across the surface of orustacean muscle fibers during excitation. Biofizika, 7 no.2:201-202 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(MUSCLE) (CALCIUM) (SODIUM)

VERKHOVSKAYA, I.N.; TSOFINA, L.M.

Form of the occurrence of bromine in the animal body. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 54 no.8:49-52 Ag '62. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz Instituta biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR S.Ye. Severinym.

TSOFINA, L.M.; LIBERMAN, Ye.A.

Anions and the work of excitable tissues. Biofizika 9 no.2:242-254 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

TSOFTA, G.

Dispersion formula for spin waves in ferromagnetic substances. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 21 no.6:865-868 Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Institut fiziki Pol'skoy Akademii nauk.
(Magnetism) (Ferromagnetism)

SUBJECT: USSR/Physics of Magnetic Phenomena 48-6-16/23

AUTHOR: Tsofta, G.

TITLE: Dispersion Formula for Spin Waves in a Ferrimagnetic (Dispersionnaya formula dlya spinovykh voln v ferrimagnetike)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957, Vol 21, #6, pp 865-868 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author generalizes conclusions of Keffer et al (4) for a case in which the spins of neighboring atoms are not equal in their absolute values: $S_1 \neq S_2$.

Using a classification proposed by Smart (8) the author understands under the name of ferrimagnetism the case of similarly oriented neighboring spins with different absolute values, and under the name of antiferrimagnetism the case of opposite oriented neighboring spins with equal absolute values. Thus ferromagnetism can be considered from a formal viewpoint as a special case of ferrimagnetism when $S_1 = S_2$.

Extending the derivations of Keffer et al. to ferrimagnetism and antiferrimagnetism the author obtains dispersion formulae for both of these cases.

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48-6-16/23

TITLE: Dispersion Formula for Spin Waves in a Ferrimagnetic (Dispersionnaya formula dlya spinovykh voln v ferrimagnetike).

The article contains 2 figures.
There are 8 references, none of which is Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Physics of the Polish Academy of Sciences

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: No date indicated.

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

TSOGLIN, M.E.

AFONIN, K.B.; BURTSEV, K.I.; BYSTROV, S.N.; VINETS, G.B.; VODNEV, G.G.; VORONIN, A.S.; GEVLICH, A.S.; GRYAZNOV, N.S.; GUDIM, A.F.; GUSYATINSKIY, M.A.; DVORIN, S.S.; DIDENKO, V.Ye.; DMITRIYEV, M.M.; DONDE, M.M.; DOROGOBID, G.M.; ZHDANOV, G.I.; ZAGORUL'KO, A.I.; ZELENETSKIY, A.G.; IVASHCHENKO, Ya.N.; KAFTAN, S.I.; KVASHA, A.S.; KIREYEV, A.D.; KLISHEVSKIY, G.S.; KOZYREV, V.P.; KOLOBOV, V.N.; LGALOV, K.I.; LEYTES, V.A.; LERNER, B.Z.; LOBODA, N.S.; LUBINETS, I.A.; MANDRYKIN, I.I.; MUSTAFIN, F.A.; NEMIROVSKIY, N.Kh.; NEFEDOV, V.A.; OBUKHOVSKIY, Ya.M.; PRITSEV, M.A.; PETROV, I.D.; PODOROZHANSKIY, M.O.; POPOV, A.P.; RAK, A.I.; REVYAKIN, A.A.; ROZHKOV, A.P.; ROZENGAUZ, D.A.; SAZONOV, S.A.; SIGALOV, M.B.; STOMAKHIN, Ya.B.; TARASOV, S.A.; FILIPPOV, B.S.; FRIDMAN, N.K.; FRISHBERG, V.D.; KHAR'KOVSKIY, K.V.; KHOLOPTSEV, V.P.; TSAREV, M.N.; TSOGLIN, M.E.; CHERNYY, I.I. CHERTOK, V.T.; SHELKOV, A.K.

Samuil Borisovich Bamme. Koks i khim. no.6:64 '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(Bamme, Samuil Borisovich, 1910-1956)

TSOGLINA, I.

USSR/Biology - Book Review Jan/Feb 53

"Review of E. Steinhaus' Book, 'The Pathology of Insects.' A Translation From the English by V. Khvostova, I. Tsoglina. Introduction by Acad Ye N. Pavlovskyy." (I. V. Kozhanchikov, reviewer)

Zool Zhur, Vol 32, No 1, pp 156-157

The reviewer welcomes the appearance of this book in Russian as a very timely discussion of a subject which, up to now, has been neglected. He praises the concise style of the text and the exhaustive treatment of the subject. He regrets that the author omitted a description of diseases

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occurring in the natural environments of the insects and that he limited himself to the description of too few of the species. The reviewer emphasizes the importance of a thorough knowledge of the interrelationships between insects and microorganisms.

DIDENKO, V.Ye.; TSAREV, M.N.; DMITRIYEV, M.M.; LEYTES, V.A.; GBUKHOVSKIY, Ya.M.; IVANOV, Ye.B.; CHERTOK, V.T.; URSALENKO, R.N.; KRIGER, I.Ya.; PINCHUK, A.K.; ANTONENKO, N.Z.; SMUL'SON, A.S.; VASIL'CHENKO, S.I.; DRASHKO, A.M.; RAYEVSKIY, B.N.; KUCHIRYAVENKO, D.N.; SAVCHUK, A.I.; ZHURAVLEVA, L.I.; BAUTIN, I.G.; KHRIYENKO, V.Ya.; MOSENKO, N.K.; CHEBONENKO, G.P.; LISSOV, L.K.; MAMONTOV, V.V.; BELUKHA, A.A.; POYDUN,V.F.; VOLODARSKIY, M.B.; KAL'CHENKO, G.D.; LEVCHENKO, V.M.; BASHKIROV, A.A.; VOROB'YEV, M.F.; IL'CHENKO, L.I.; PODSHIVALOV, F.S.; MOGIL'NYY, P.P.; LEVI, A.R.; VASLYAYEV, G.P.; DURNEV, V.V.; OSYPA, S.S.; SAMOFALOV,G.N.; FOMIN, A.F.; LESHCHINA, A.I.; FANKEL'BERG, G.Ye.; KHODANKOV, A.T.; MAKARENKO,I.S.; KARPOVA, K.K.; VASILENKO, I.M.; VOLOSHCHUK, A.S.; SHELKOV, A.K.; FILIPPOV, B.S.; TYUTYUNNIKOV, G.N.; DOLINSKIY, M.Yu.; NIKITINA, P.P.; MEDVEDEV, S.M.; TSOGLIN, M.E.; LERNER, R.Z.; BOGACHEV, V.I.

Mihail IAkovlevich Moroz; obituary. Koks i khim.no.3:64 '56.(MLRA 9:8)
(Moroz, Mikhail IAkovlevich, 1902?-1956)

VODNEV, G.G.; SHELKOV, A.K.; DIDENKO, V.Ye.; FILIPPOV, B.S.; TSAREV, M.N.; ZASHVARA, V.G.; LITVINENKO, M.S.; MEDVEDEV, K.P.; MOLODTSOV, I.G.; LGALOV, K.I.; RUBIN, P.G.; SAPOZHNIKOV, L.M.; TYUTYUNNIKOV, G.N.; DMITRIYEV, M.M.; LEYTES, V.A.; LERNER, B.Z.; MEDVEDEV, S.M.; REVYAKIN, A.A.; TAYCHER, M.M.; TSOGLIN, M.E.; DVORIN, S.S.; RAK, A.I.; OBUKHOVSKIY, Ya.M.; KOTKIN, A.M.; ARONOV, S.G.; VOLOSHIN, A.I.; VIROZUB, Ye.V.; SHVARTS, S.A.; GINSBURG, Ya.Ye.; KOLYANDR, L.Ya.; BALETSKAYA, A.F.; KUSHNEREVICH, [illegible]R.; BRODOVICH, A.I.; NOSALEVICH, I.M.; SHTROMBERG, B.I.; MIROSHNICHENKO, A.M.; KOPELIOVICH, V.M.; TOPORKOV, V.Ya.; AFONIN, K.B.; GOFTMAN, M.V.; SEMENENKO, D.P.; IVANOV, Ye.B.; PEYSAKHZON, I.B.; KULAKOV, N.K.; IZRAELIT, E.M.; KVASHA, A.S.; KAFTAN, S.I.; CHERMNYKH, M.S.; SHAPIRO, A.I.; KHALABUZAR', G.S.; SEKT, P.Ye.; GABAY, L.I.; SMUL'SON, A.S.

Boris Iosifovich Kustov; obituary. Koks i khim. no.2:64 '55.(MLRA 9:3)
(Kustov, Boris Iosifovich, 1910-1955)

MORDUKHOVICH, R.V.; TSOGLIN, M.E.

Coal stores in coke chemical enterprises. Koks i khim. no.1: 15-18 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy koksokhimicheskoy promyshlennosti (for Mordukhovich).
2. Gosudarstvennoye izdatel'stvo literatury po metallurgii (for TSoglin).

(Coal--Storage)

SOV/68-59-5-18/25

AUTHORS: Revyakin, A.A., and Tsoglin, M.E.

TITLE: In the Commission GNTK of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, for Coking Raw Materials and Semi-products for the Production of Plastics, Chemical Fibres and other Synthetic Materials (V komissii GNTK soveta ministrov SSSR po koksokhimicheskomu syr'yu i poluproduktam dlya proizvodstva plasticheskikh mass, khimicheskogo volokna i drugikh sinteticheskikh materialov)

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1959, Nr 5, pp 53-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The second session of the above Commission took place in December 1958, during which the workers of the coking industry met (for the first time since the reorganisation of the structure of industrial management) with representatives of organisations consuming various products of the coking industry. The problems of planning and construction of chemical plants and pilot plants on coking works, problems of consuming main coking by-products by the chemical industry, increasing the resources and development of production of benzene hydrocarbons, utilisation of technical naphthalene, etc., were considered. A paper on design and construction of

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In the Commission GNTK of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, for Coking Raw Materials and Semi-products for the Production of Plastics, Chemical Fibres and other Synthetic Materials

chemical plants on coking works during 1959-1965 was read by T.Ye. Gimel'shteyn (Giprokoks). N.A. Simulin (Director of the State Institute for the Nitrogen Industry) communicated on the prospects of utilisation of coke oven gas in the chemical industry. Main points: the use of the gas as a source of hydrogen for the production of ammonia (nitrogen as a by-product of oxygen production) with simultaneous separation of ethylene. V.A. Ignatyuk (Chief chemical industry expert of the Gosplan USSR) reported on perspectives of the utilisation of main coking by-products in the chemical industry. M.S. Litvinenko (Doctor of Technical Sciences, UKhIN) reported on the development of the production of benzene hydrocarbons and methods of increasing their resources in the coking industry in 1959-1965. I.M. Nosalevich (Candidate of Technical Sciences, UKhIN) reported on the

In the Commission GNTK of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, for Coking Raw Materials and Semi-products for the Production of Plastics, Chemical Fibres and other Synthetic Materials

problem of increasing the output of naphthalene and improvement of its utilisation (as well as naphthalene fraction) in the chemical industry. The third session of the above commission took place in March 1959. The following problems were discussed: main direction of scientific research, production of synthetic ammonia from coke oven gas and technological co-operation in industry. Ya.N. Ivashchenko (Candidate Chemical Science, Scientific Director of VUKhIN) communicated on a number of industrial methods of production of pure ethylene-chlorohydrene, dichloroethane, sulphur free benzene and quinolene developed by the Institute. The Institute is working on the development of method of production of pure pyridine bases. A.P. Terent'yev (Professor, MGU, corresponding member of the Academy of Science of the USSR), reported on the work of the Laboratory for special

In the Commission GNTK of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, for Coking Raw Materials and Semi-products for the Production of Plastics, Chemical Fibres and other Synthetic Materials

organic synthesis on the utilisation of chemical coking products - pyridine, quinolene, indol for the production of dyes, insecticides and stimulants of plant growth. A.P. Shestov (Director of NIOPiK) reported on the work of utilising coking by-products in the production of aniline dyes. N.G. Shorygina (VNIIPM) reported on the insufficient utilisation of coking by-products in the production of plastics and indicated possibilities in this field. In a number of reports from various institutes the research program for 1959-1960 was outlined. (Not enumerated). F.P. Trofimenko gave a detailed report on the possibilities of production of synthetic ammonia on the basis of coke oven gas and nitrogen from the production of oxygen. The commission stressed the unsatisfactory position of the present degree of utilisation of coking by-products and insufficient research effort of institutes and universities in this field. General deficiencies of scientific research works are: absence of economic

In the Commission GNTK of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, for Coking, Raw Materials and Semi-products for the Production of Plastics, Chemical Fibres and other Synthetic Materials

considerations of the problems investigated, slowness in the introduction into the industry of finished work, poor information between the individual research institutions leading to duplication of effort, insufficient utilisation of works' laboratories, etc.

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SOV/68-59-5-19/25

AUTHORS: Borts, A.G., and Bashlay, Z.I.

TITLE: On the Utilisation of Pipe Furnaces of Flameless Combustion in the Coking Industry (Ob ispol'zovanii trubchatykh pechey besplamennogo goreniya v koksokhimicheskoy promyshlennosti)

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1959, Nr 5, pp 56-58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A description of a pipe furnace with a so-called panel burner for flameless combustion recently developed and used in the petroleum industry (Novosti Neftyanoy Tekhniki, 1958, Nr 6, p 30), is described and illustrated.
There are 3 figures.

Card 1/1

ASSOCIATIONS: GNTK RSFSR and Giprokoks

Tsogol, A.K.

Call Nr: TT 205.08

BOOK

AUTHORS: Otdel'nov, P.V., Nikonov, V.A., Sinitsin, I.T., Tsogol, A.K., Solov'yev, V.M. Kats, D. Ya., Tkachenko, Ye. N., Sdvizhkov, M. Ye.

TITLE: Metalworking and Treatment of Metals in Machine Repair (Obrabotka metallov pri remonte mashin)

PUB. DATA: Voyennoye izdatel'stvo Ministerstva oborony Soyuza SSR, Moscow 1957, 464 pp.

ORIG. AGENCY: None given

EDITORS: Martynov, A.D., Eng Col.; Tech. Ed.: Sokolova, C. F.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for students of military technical schools and can also be used by students taking military training courses covering machine repair. It was compiled in accordance with the program for armored division technical schools.

Card 1/7

Call Nr: TT 205.08

Metalworking and Treatment of Metals in Machine Repair (cont)

COVERAGE: This textbook is the basis for a practical course in metalworking as required by personnel overhauling and repairing machines. Sketches and diagrams of equipment, reference tables of materials, and methods used in shop measurements, bench work, heat treatment, forging, electroplating, welding and lathework turning are given in great detail. No personalities are mentioned. There are 17 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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Metalworking and Treatment of Metals in Machine Repair (cont)

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Metalworking and Treatment of Metals in Machine Repair (cont)

Card 4/7

Call Nr: TT 205.08

Metalworking and Treatment of Metals in Machine Repair (cont)

Card 5/7

Call Nr: TT 205.C8

Metalworking and Treatment of Metals in Machine Repair (cont)

Card 6/7

Call Nr: TT 205.08

Metalworking and Treatment of Metals in Machine Repair (cont)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 7/7

TSOGOL, A.K.

OTDEL'NOV, P.V.; NIKONOV, V.A.; SINITSIN, I.T.; TSOGOL, A.K.; SOLOV'YEV, V.M.; KATS, D.Ya.; TKACHENKO, Ye.N.; SDVIZHKOV, M.Ye.; MARTYNOV, A.D., inzhener-polkovnik, redaktor; SOKOLOVA, G.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Machining metals during machine repairing] Obrabotka metallov pri remonte mashin. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1957. 463 p. (MLRA 10:7)
(Machinery--Maintenance and repair)
(Metal work)

2-50-3-2/17

AUTHOR: Tsogoyev, N., Head of the Statistical Administration of the Stavropol' Kray

TITLE: Reorganization of the MTS's — a Vitally Important Task (Reorganizatsiya MTS — zhiznenno vazhnaya zadacha)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Statistiki, 1958, Nr 3, pp 12-16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author illustrates the progress made since 1953 in the Stavropol' region, where production has gone up considerably in all branches. By January 1, 1958 there were only one sixth as many kolkhozes as in 1949, and consequently the average kolkhoz size was greatly increased. Average kolkhoz income has been boosted to 26 times the 1949 figure, and total capital investment is up by over four times the 1951 level. Since 1949 the number of kolkhozes per MTS has been reduced from an average of 9 to less than 2: at present of a total of 101 MTS, 41 are serving one kolkhoz each, and 48 only two kolkhozes. Consequently, it was decided at the beginning of 1957 to fuse the administration of 12 MTS with their corresponding kolkhozes, thus creating a single unit under one chairman and one chief agronomist. Joint tractor-field teams have been set up. As a result productivity con-

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siderably increased. Comparative figures are presented in tables. The author expects the Stavropol' kolkhozes to be able to pay off their purchases of equipment from the MTS within 2 years. Statistical administration will have to put in much intensive work analyzing production results and advising kolkhozes on lowering costs and increasing productivity. Statistical accounting needs to be further centralized. In addition, it is imperative to work out a system of statistical indices for comparing the results of different kolkhozes and sovkhozes.
There are four tables.

TSOGOYEV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; SHENTSIS, Ye.M., red.

[Statistics of the cost of agricultural production] Statistika sebestoimosti produktsii sel'skogo khoziaistva. Moskva, Statistika, 1965. 118 p. (MIRA 18:4)

TSOGOYEV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; LOMOV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; KONDRATOV, N.M., red.; MURAKAYEVA, A.K.; UMANSKIY, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Nonferrous metallurgy in Uzbekistan] TSvetnaia metallurgiia Uzbekistana. Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR, 1959. 23 p. (MIRA 14:3)

(Uzbekistan--Nonferrous metals)

BURSHTEYN, M.P., inzh.; MIKHAYLENKO, M.V., inzh.; SETAROV, F.S., inzh.; TSOGOYEV, N.A., inzh.

Use of "igdanit" in composite chamber charges. Vzryv. delo no.51/8:133-143 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Uzbekvzryvprom.
(Explosives) (Blasting)

TSOGOYEV, N.V., nauchnyy red.; KOSTYLEV, P.M., red.; STEHLYANKO, T.V., tekhn.red.

[Stavropol Territory in the seven-year plan] Stavropol'e v semiletke. Stavropol', Stavropol'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 297 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(Stavropol Territory--Economic policy)

KUDRYAVITSKIY, G.Ya.; LINCHEVSKAYA, A.P.; ALEKSEYENKO, Z.N.; ANTSIFEROV, D.P.; SVECHKAREVA, L.I.; DMITRIYEVA, V.I.; SHERSTNEVA, N.A.; POPOVA, Ye.V.; TSOGOYEV, N.V., red.; GRISHNYAYEV, B.G., tekhn.red.

[Economy of Stavropol Territory; a statistical manual] Narodnoe khoziaistvo Stavropol'skogo kraia; statisticheskii sbornik. Krasnodar, Gosstatizdat, 1959. 310 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Stavropol'skiy kray. Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Statisticheskoye upravleniye Stavropol'skogo kraya (for Kudryavitskiy, Linchevskaya, Alekseyenko, Antsiferov, Svechkareva, Dmitriyeva, Sherstneva, Popova). 3. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya Stavropol'skogo kraya (for TSogoyev).
(Stavropol Territory--Statistics)

L 50743-65 EWT(d)/EED-2/EWP(l) Pg-4/Pg-4/Pk-4 IJP(c) BB/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5015334 UR/0286/65/000/009/0090/0090

681.142.652.2

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B

AUTHOR: Tsogoyev, T. K.

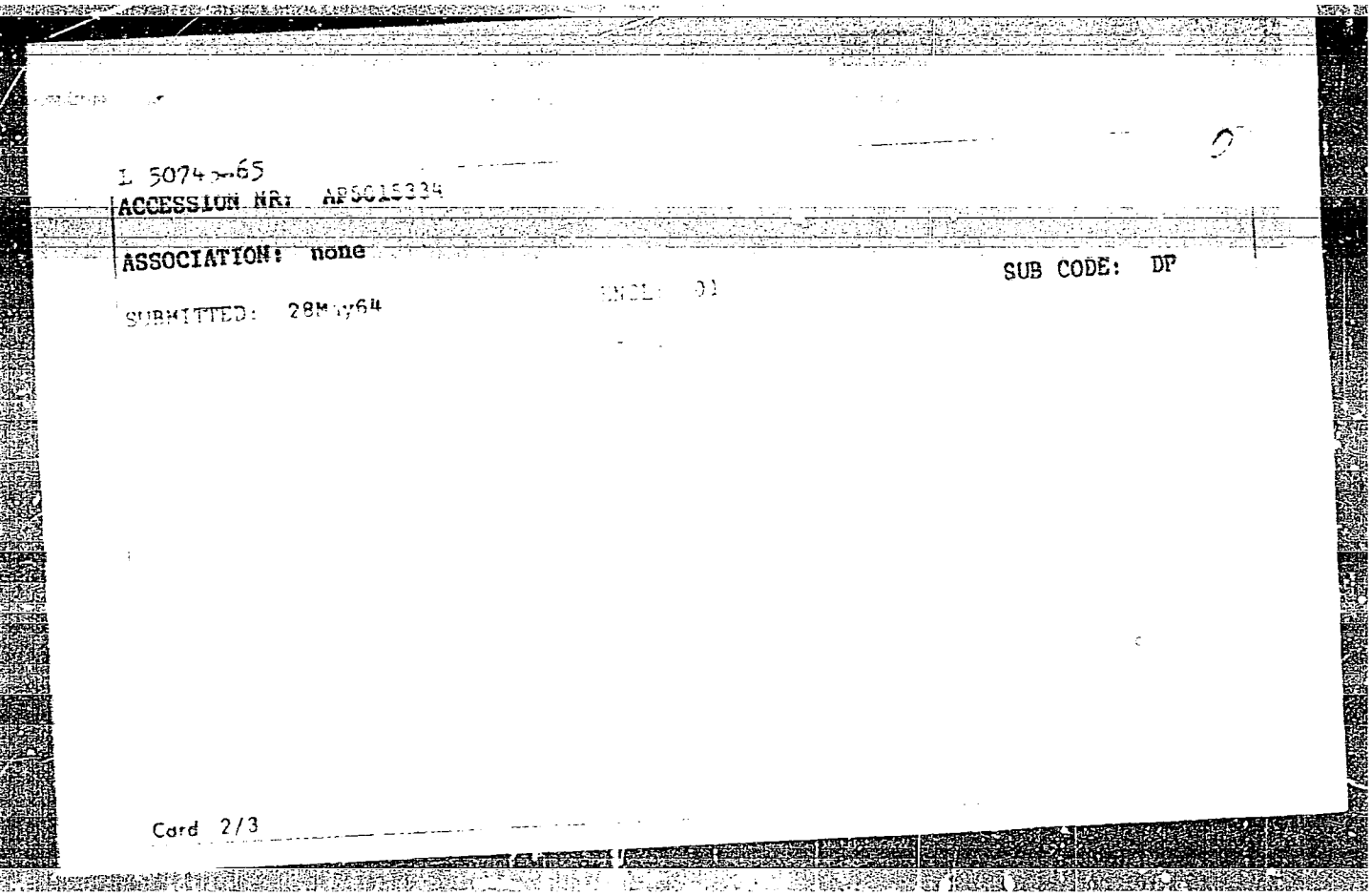
TITLE: Magnetic memory. Class 42, No. 170750

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 9, 1965, 90

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic storage, [illegible], permeability

ABSTRACT: [illegible] magnetic memory which contains two plates, one made of a high permeability [illegible] with a rectangular hysteresis loop. The device also contains interrogator wires and discharge wires. The unit is designed [illegible] readouts and has design features which simplify manufacture. The plates have parallel slots, those in one plate running perpendicular to those in the other plate when the plates are [illegible] wires are placed in the slots of the [illegible] interrogator wires are placed

Card 1/3



L 5074-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5015334

ASSOCIATION: none

SUB CODE: DP

SUBMITTED: 28May64

ENCL: 01

Card 2/3

TSOGOYEV, V.B.; GORELOV, V. Ye.; POLKVOY, P.A.; STARIKOV, V.S.

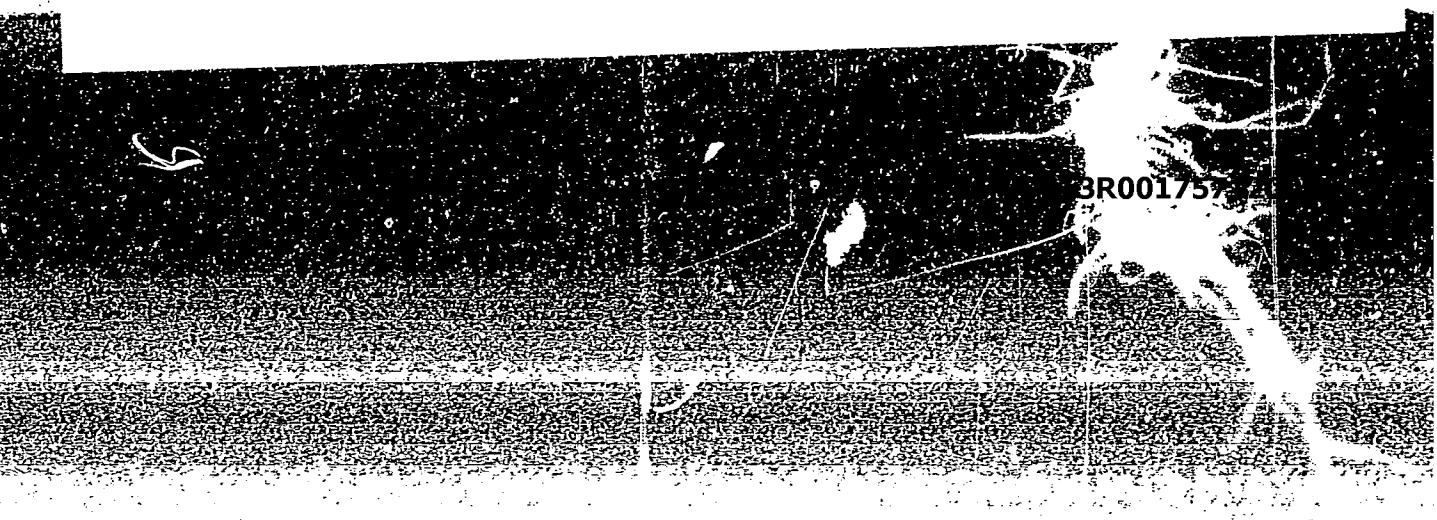
Characteristics of the geological structure of the Kadat-Khampaladag ore zone in Northern Ossetia. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 6 no.3:3-10 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut, kafedra geologii i mineralogii.
(Ossetia, North—Geology, Structural)

STARIKOV, V.S.; CHERNITSYN, V.G.; TSOGOYEV, V.B.

Geological structure of Kakadur-Khanikomskiy complex metal deposit in the jurassic schists of mountainous Ossetia. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 4 no.1:3-8 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Trest "Severkavtsvetmetrazvedka." Rekomendovana kafedroy poleznykh iskopayemykh i poiskovorazvedochnogo dela Severokavkazskogo gornometallurgicheskogo instituta.
(Ossetia—Cre deposits) (Nonferrous metals)



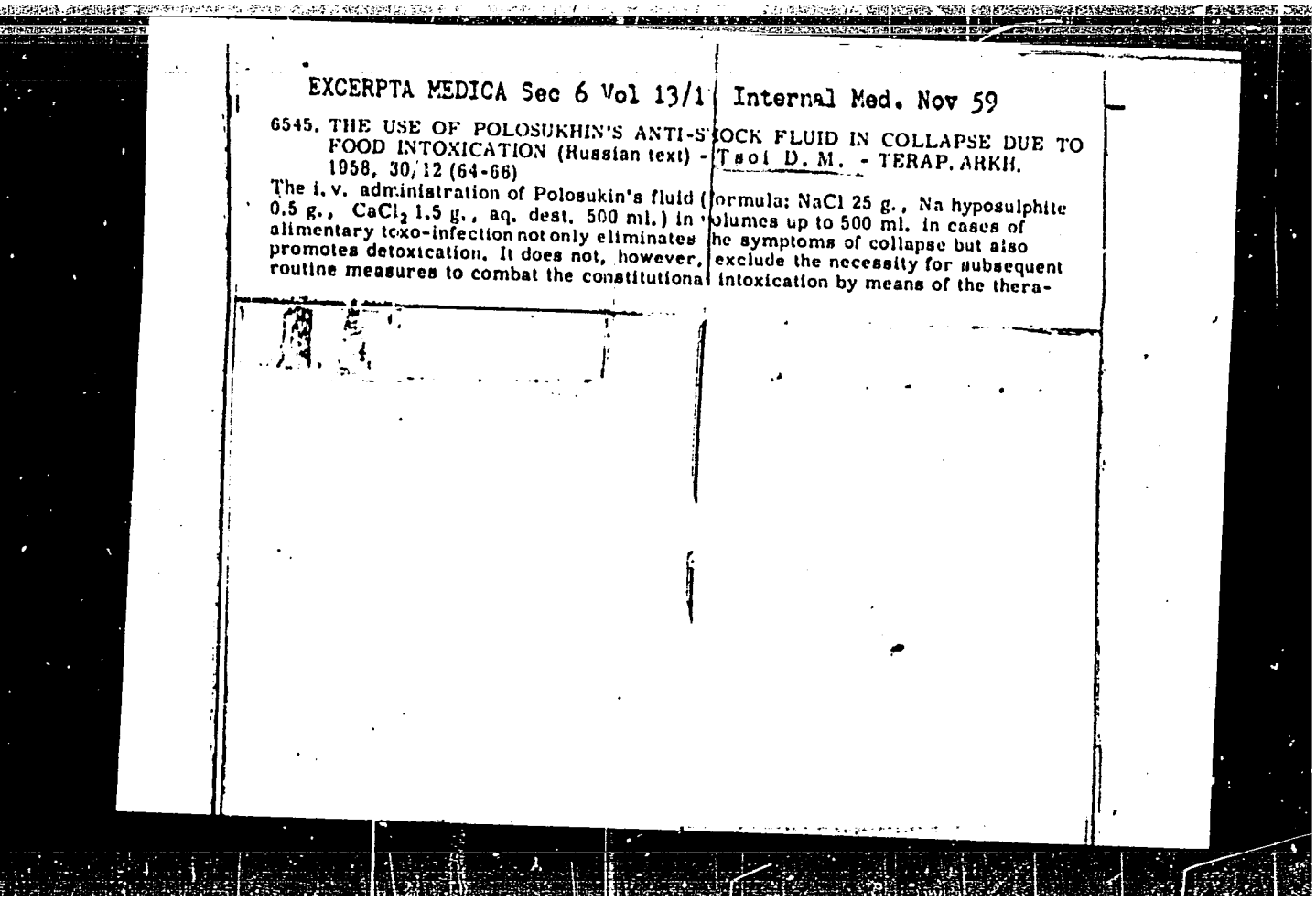
1. TSOI, A.N.

2. USSR (600)

4. Fertilizers and Manures

7. Applying fertilizer to potatoes in crop rotation on heavy argillaceous podzols, Sov.agron. 11 no. 4, 1953.

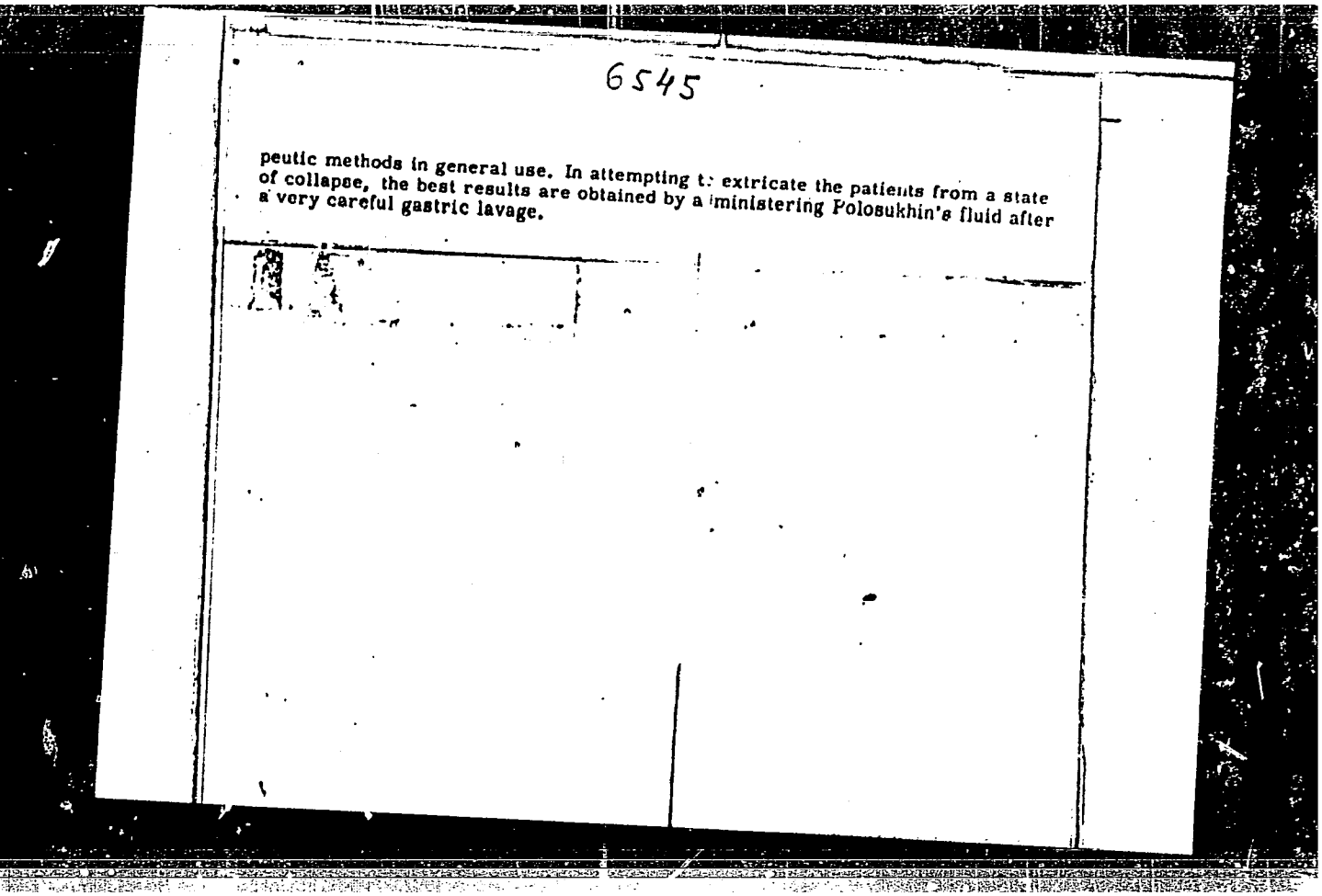
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 6 Vol 13/1 Internal Med. Nov 59

6545. THE USE OF POLOSUKHIN'S ANTI-SHOCK FLUID IN COLLAPSE DUE TO FOOD INTOXICATION (Russian text) - Tsoi D. M. - TERAP. ARKH. 1958, 30/12 (64-66)

The i. v. administration of Polosukin's fluid (formula: NaCl 25 g., Na hyposulphite 0.5 g., $CaCl_2$ 1.5 g., aq. dest. 500 ml.) in volumes up to 500 ml. in cases of alimentary toxo-infection not only eliminates the symptoms of collapse but also promotes detoxication. It does not, however, exclude the necessity for subsequent routine measures to combat the constitutional intoxication by means of the thera-



6545

peutic methods in general use. In attempting t: extricate the patients from a state of collapse, the best results are obtained by a ministering Polosukhin's fluid after a very careful gastric lavage.

TSOI, R. I.

Journal of Applied Chemistry
June 1954

Viscosity of sodium-calcium-aluminium silicate glasses. M. V. Okhotin and R. I. Tsoi (*Steklo i Keramika*, 1952, 9, 3; *Glass Ind.*, 1954, 35, 104—105).—Fibre extension measurement data (665—802°) for 23 glasses are recorded (log η = 6·35—8·74).

J. A. SUGDEN.

TSOI, R. I.

Viscosity of silicate glasses within the range of 10^6 to 10^8 poises. M. V. OKHOTIN AND R. I. TSOI. Steklo i Keram., 7 (6) 13 (1950).- Attempts to determine the viscosity from the rate of flow of a filament under the action of its own weight did not produce positive results because, under the action of surface tension, there was some shortening of the filament. This drawback was eliminated by making thin rods with spheres at the ends. A thin quartz filament was used to record elongation. The viscosity, n, was calculated from $n = Plzg/3sAl$, where l = length of speciment (cm), s = area of cross section of speciment (cm^2), Al = elongation of speciment during time z, P = load (total weight of half of glass filament and of quartz filament), and g = gravity. Results for glass of SiO_2 75, Na_2O 16, CaO 5, MgO 3, and Al_2O_3 1% are tabulated and graphed.

B.Z.K.